Amendments in Guidelines for Haryali under DPAP and IWDP

284. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have asked for amendments in guidelines for Haryali under DPAP and IWDP;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when Government propose to amend the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (A. NARENDRA) (a) to (c) The task of revision of guidelines for any rural development is a continuous process and is taken up from time to time as dictated by the field realities. Accordingly, the Guidelines for Watershed Development that became operational with effect from 1.4.1995 were revised in August 2001. Subsequently, the guidelines were a gain revised and renamed as Guidelines for Hariyali in April 2003 to empower the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in all aspects of watershed development activities. Though some State Governments are seeking further revision of the Guidelines for Hariyali, the experience of implementing watershed development projects of DPAP, DDP and IWDP under these Guidelines during the past two years is too short to warrant major amendments at this stage.

Assessment of Rural Development Schemes

285. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any assessment of the impact of the various Rural Development Schemes during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether these schemes have fulfilled the desired objectives;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) which are the schemes that are in operation in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) (a) to (d) While no specific Impact Assessment Study has been conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development on the Rural Development Schemes, assessment of programme implementation has been done through various institutional mechanisms during the last one year. In the past, specific studies have

been conducted to assess the impact of the various Rural Develoment Schemes and it is a continuing process. Village based Impact Assessment Studies have been conducted in selected districts of almost all the States including Andhra Pradesh and it is seen that by and large the schemes have fulfilled the desired objectives.

(e) The major centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development that are in operation in the state of Andhra Pradesh include Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP0, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Swajaldhara and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Recently, a new programme namely Natioal Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) has also been launched in the selected backward districts of the State.

Promotion of self-employment in rural areas

286. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any programmes to provide self-employment in the rural areas for the past five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing the Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) as a major Self Employment Programme in rural India w.e.f. April, 1999 after restructuring the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & its allied programmes. The SGSY is a holistic programme. The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups though the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income-generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and government subsidy. It is credit linked scheme, wherein credit is the key element and subsidy being an enabling component.